The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1867. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,380.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2.00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, *ten cents* per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

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JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

☞ All letters should be addressed to MEYERS & MENGEL, Publishers.

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JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, where a good Church is erected, and where a large School House shall be built. Farms, Land and Timber Leave, from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 6, 1866—1y

J. MCD. SHARPE. E. F. KERR.

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864,

M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House,"

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

D. F. MEYERS. | J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the GAZETTE office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [may11,'66.

JOHN H. FILLER, *Attorney at Law*, Bedford, Pa. Office nearly opposite the Post Office. [apr.20,'66.—1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65—1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. Tooth Powders and mouth Washes, excellent articles, always on hand.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.

OFFICE—2 doors West of the Bedford Hotel, above Border's Silver Smith Store.

Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.

aug.24,'66.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY!

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

by the use of Nitrous Oxide, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEETH INSERTED

upon a new style of base, which is a combination of Gold and Vulcanite; also, upon Vulcanite, Gold, Platina and Silver.

TEMPORARY SETS inserted if called for.

Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices to correspond with the times.

☞ I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburg the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3rd Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office, 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

nov.16,'66. WM. W. VAN ORMER, Dentist.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and* DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb8

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

J. L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,
BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c., &c

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care.

General assortment of popular Patent Medicines.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Colognes, Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor ice for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair Brushes, Port Monaies, &c.

Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelops, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap.

Coal Oil Lamp Hinge Burner, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns.

Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being light Fawn, Drab, Snuff and Dark Brown, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black

Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies.

Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar.

Rose Smoking Tobacco,
Michigan and Solace Fine Cut,
Natural Leaf, Twist and Big Plug,
Finest and purest French Confections,
PURE DOMESTIC WINES,
Consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry
FOR MEDICINAL USE.

☞ The attention of physicians is invited to the stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. [Feb 9, '66—tf

Clothing, etc.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

Come one, come all,

and examine

THE EXCELLENT STOCK OF GOODS

AT LIPPEL'S

CLOTHING EMPORIUM AND FURNISHING

STORE.

A rare chance is offered to ALL to purchase good and seasonable goods, at the lowest prices, by calling at Lippel's.

If you would have a good suit of Ready-Made Clothing call at Lippel's.

If you would have good and cheap
Ladies' Dress Goods,
Calicoes,
Muslins,
&c., &c., &c.,
Call at Lippel's.

If you would have furnishing goods of all descriptions, notions, etc., call at Lippel's.

If you would have the best quality of Groceries, buy them at Lippel's.

Goods of all kinds, sold at the most reasonable prices, and country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods, at Lippel's,

sep.28,'66.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand ready-made clothing, such as coats, pants, vests, &c.; also a general assortment of cloths, cassimeres, and gents' furnishing goods of all kinds; also calicoes, muslins, &c., all of which *will be sold low for cash*. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite *all* to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. may25,'66.

RICHARD LEO,

Manufacturer of

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C., BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order, and keep hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &c., &c.,

will be furhished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

DANIEL BORDER,

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Reined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20, 1865.

D. R. ANDERSON,

Licensed Scrivener and Conveyancer, CENTREVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

will attend to the writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, and all business usually transacted by a Scrivener and Conveyancer. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

April 6, '66—tf.

1867—BLACKWELL & Co., have now ready their revised Catalogue of 1867—Newspapers for 1867, containing all the 1867—principal Publications, for which they re-1867—ceive Subscriptions at the regular rates, and 1867—on many of them offer the advantage of 1867—subscribing for 3 months. Send for a copy 1867—containing full details of our admirable 1868—system of operation. We refer to the Pub-1867—lisher of this paper.

BLACKWELL & CO., Office, 82 Cedar st., New York.

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PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE

The Bedford Gazette.

UP IN THE CLOUDS.

A Tale of an Air Voyage.

BY J. F.

A number of years ago, when the science of acrostation was confined to the comparatively few, I received the following note from Prof. Colchester:

"MY DEAR FAIRCHILD: Baum has disappointed me—he will not go up today. There are only four besides myself—two ladies and two gentlemen. Will you take B's place? Let me know positively by three o'clock, for another gentleman has applied for a passage, and my answer to him will depend on yours to me. We are advertised for 4, and shall certainly cut loose by 5. I give you the preference over all others, but please decide as soon as possible. I cannot foresee the result, of course, but the day promises to be fine and I think the trip will be an agreeable one to all parties."

This note was signed and dated from a well-known garden in the suburbs of London, and, as has probably been conjectured, was a special invitation to make an ascent in a balloon, then a much rarer venture than now. It had long been a wish of mine to see *terra firma* from the clouds, and now I could have my desire gratified. The professor had already made three ascensions with passengers, and as this was announced as his last for the season, I lost no time in agreeing to become one of the privileged few for an aerial flight.

The day promised to be all that could be desired. It was clear without being hot, and there was little or no breeze. Betweeen 3 and 4 o'clock I was at the garden, and saw the balloon in the act of being inflated. As a man surveys a ship in which he is about to embark for an uncertain perilous voyage, so did I examine my aerial vessel. As far as I could judge, everything was right. It was a monster in size, made of the best lutestring silk, and required 40,000 cubic feet of gas to fill it. This silk was well covered with an elastic coating of oil and india rubber, and further protected by a close net work of Italian hemp; but still, as I looked up at it, slowly swaying and rolling from side to side, swelling out with gas and tugging to get loose from its fastenings, I thought how comparatively frail a thing it was to carry humanity above the clouds and through the mid-heavens, and I shuddered at the thought of what would become of us should any portion of it give way in the thousand different strains it would be put to in the ever-varying strata of air. Attached to the balloon, by eight strong ropes, was a car of wicker-work, capable of containing twelve persons—though, compared to the balloon in size, it was a pea suspended below the point of a large humming-top.

At 5 o'clock the professor announced everything was ready for a start, and we, the passengers, immediately took leave of our friends and entered the car. There were some laughing, some crying, according to the different views of the various parties. In one case a husband and father was leaving his wife and children, who clung to him with such fondness, and so piteously begged him not to do so, that had I been in his place I certainly should have remained with them. He, however, continued firm to his purpose, and made so light of their fears, that at length they began to smile—though I shall never forget the agonized expression of his wife's face, as I caught a glimpse of it at the moment when we were bounding into the world of air.

"Give my love to the man in the moon!" cried a merry voice.

"Just put a hextinguisher hover one of the stars!" exclaimed a true-blooded cockney.

"Bring us back a chunk of chain-lightning!" laughed a third.

"Don't come down fast enough to butt a hole through the earth!" shouted a fourth.

At exactly 5:20 the signal was given, the rope was severed and away we flew, amid the shouts and plaudits of the assembled crowd, and next to half of London, who were in the streets looking at us. It did not seem to us as if we moved, but as if we were remaining stationary and the earth was receding from us. I experienced a sensation of giddiness and nausea, which at first destroyed all my pleasure; and both of the ladies, almost fainting, threw themselves down in the bottom of the car, and clung spasmodically to whatever they could get hold of. Fortunately these disagreeable sensations did not last long, and in a few minutes we were all on our feet, delighted with the magnificent panorama spread out before us.

London had become a dense cluster of little toy houses; the Thames was a mere silver ribbon; the bridges over it looked like twigs; the shipping on it were only nut-shells cut in half; St. Paul's Cathedral resembled a snuff-box with fancy carving, and miles of country appeared to be but a variegated acre of scenery. As for people, I could not distinguish them at all with the naked eye, and through the glass they seemed rather like the smallest kind of ants, than human beings puffed up by worldly vanity into ruling gods performing a mighty part in the economy of creation.

Up, up—still higher—till London itself could scarcely be distinuished by the naked eye. The air had now become so cold that we were glad to envelop ourselves in our cloaks and overcoats, and so rarified that we could only breathe it with great difficulty; and there was a pain about the temples, pressure in the eyes, and a kind of roaring, cracking sound in the ears. The gas, too, was rushing out of the bottom of the balloon with great force, pouring right down upon and half strangling us. Looking directly up at it, I was startled, and for a moment thought our balloon was on fire—for the gas, which I had observed in the garden below as presenting a color of beautiful pinkish red, now had the appearance of a dense, black smoke. The professor noticed my expression of alarm, and made me a sign that all was right. He now pulled open the valve made for the escape of the gas at the top, and our aerial vessel soon descended to an altitude where we could breathe easily and hear each other speak.

We struck a strong current of air, and began to pass rapidly to the westward. In a few minutes I observed a cloud that looked like a huge ledge of gray rocks, coming toward us with such velocity, that, till we entered it, I could not dispossess myself of the fear that we should be dashed to pieces. When we did enter it, we found ourselves in a cold fog, so dense that we could not see half a dozen feet in any direction. Here there was no breeze whatever, and our balloon soon became stationary, or at least, moving only with the cloud. What had become of the wind which had carried us to it with such velocity, I could not imagine; but the professor explained it by saying we had got out of the current.

"Within half a mile of us," pursued he, "there are probably at this moment two strong currents of air rushing in exactly opposite directions; while, as you perceive, everything is still. It is thought by some that when these things come to be better understood—when we shall have got them reduced to a science, in fact—we shall then be able to navigate the air as well as the water. "Well, ladies, what do you say—shall we go above this cloud, or be low it?"

"We should like to see it from above," was the answer. "But, professor, how can you tell which way we are going now?"

"Thus," he answered, taking a piece of paper, making a ball about the size of a pea, and dropping it over the side of the car, where it slowly disappeared below us. "You see," he continued, "we are descending but not so fast as the paper ball. If we were either stationary or ascending, it would leave us much faster; and if we were rapidly descending it would remain alongside of us."

He then lightened the car a few pounds by emptying a bag of sand, and we soon shot up above the cloud, and beheld the sun shining on it. The effect was very beautiful—the cloud appearing from the upper view like an immense roll of snow-white cotton. We now, in accordance with the professor's remarks, struck another current of air, which swiftly bore us away in a direction opposite to the one by which we had entered the cloud, and which, so great was our velocity, was soon seen afar in the distance.

I was much interested in seeing from this upper region, the sun set upon the world below. While it was shining bright upon us we could see shade after shade creeping over the face of the earth, which grew dimmer and dimmer, till at last all form and shape disappeared, and the eye rested only upon a black, dismal gulf, as if it might be the beginning of the Bottomless Pit.

An hour after this it became quite dark where we were, and the rapid gathering of a thunder storm, toward which we were drifting, began to make the most of us quite uneasy.

"Had we not better descend at once, before the tempest breaks upon the earth?" was the anxious question now put to the professor.

"If it is the general desire," was the obliging answer.

It was the general desire; and he immediately took hold of the cord connected with the valve at the top of the balloon, to let off the gas. From some cause he could not move it. I did not notice this at first, but seeing him steadily jerking for some minutes and apparently becoming nervous and anxious, I asked him if there was anything wrong.

"I fear there is," he replied in a tone that betrayed a good deal of anxiety, not to say alarm; "the valve will not open."

"Oh, my God!" cried one of the ladies, "what will become of us?"

"Do not be frightened," said the professor nervously, "I shall bring it all right presently."

But he did not. In spite of all he could do, the valve remained closed, and we could not descend. In fact, it was soon discovered that we had begun to ascend. Moreover, we were rapidly approaching the black rolling storm-cloud, and the lightning was playing vividly and thunder roaring heavily.

In another minute—five minutes of the most intense anxiety fast deepening into terrors—during which the professor tugged at the valve cord, with great beads of perspiration standing all over his face—in another five minutes, I say, we entered the black cloud, which closed around us like a pall, shutting out every ray of light, so that we could not see each other, nor even our hands before our eyes. We now felt our situation to be appalling, and all had become breathlessly still. Suddenly we were lighted up with a crinkling fire, that seemed to play all round and through us, and which was followed by a crash of thunder that shook us from our feet. The ladies screamed, and I believe every man of us, not even excepting the professor, uttered exclamations of surprise and terror. We had a large, five pronged grapnel aboard, for catching into trees, bushes, fences and hedges, when near the earth, and we were afraid the lightning would be attracted by this. It was terrible to think of the consequences which would follow a little damage to our frail vessel. Thousands of feet below us, our breathless mangled bodies would be found by strangers. Again that awful lightning crinkled over us, lingering around, and seeming to set us all on fire, and again that crashing peal succeeded. In the comparative silence that followed we could hear the wild roaring of the wind below us; but with us all was still. Five times more did that crinkling fire and almost deafening roar make us think our last moment was at hand, and then we suddenly emerged into a lighter region, and saw the stars above and the clouds below us.

Alas! we had only escaped one danger for another. We were ascending, and the valve was fast! We had no means by which to force ourselves down! Already the gas was pouring out below, and we soon began to feel the unpleasant sensations in our heads. We were going up, up, up, and would soon be at a point where the balloon would burst! What was to be done? Something quickly, or our voyage would end in eternity. The professor himself became alarmed. He pulled and tugged at the cord till he felt it was hopeless, and then stood for a few minutes with his hands pressed against his temples. There was no crying or complaining. We all knew our danger; and in silence, except, perhaps, an occasional moan, were preparing ourselves, by repentance and prayers, for our last great change.

Suddenly the professor started and threw off his outer garments with great rapidity, and then drew off his boots. The next moment, without a word to us, and before we were aware of his purpose, he had swung himself clear of the car, and was boldly climbing up the ropes to the netting above, with nothing to keep him from the eternal fall but the frail hold of his hands. We comprehended his designs; and ah! how prayerfully we watched him, in the dim light, till he had gone beyond our sight! and then how we clasped each other's hands, with tremulous expectation, and silently stared in each other's wondering faces, and fervently prayed for his success.

Five minutes, that seemed like an eternity then, and we heard the peculiar sound of the escaping gas. Noble man! God bless him! he had saved us! Another minute, and, in the dim light we saw his form descending, and we prayed for him still, for we could not aid him. Down, down—slowly, cautiously—till at last his feet rested on the car; and then, with a wild shout, we caught him in our arms, and mingled our tears of gratitude with his.

We now struck a current of air that carried us away from the storm, and then we descended to the earth as gently as a bird on the wing, and found ourselves within two miles of a railway station and a hundred from London. The next morning we were within the limits of the mighty city, relating our adventures to our anxious and wondering friends.

LAYING UP FOR CHILDREN.

Parental affection naturally inquires what it can best do for the welfare of its children in future years, and when the bosom which now throbs with love to its offspring shall be cold in death. Many plans are laid, and many days and hours of anxious solicitude are spent in contriving ways and means of rendering children prosperous and happy in future life. But parents are not always wise in the provisions which they seek to make for their children; nor do they always seek direction and counsel from God in this matter. The best inheritance for children, beyond all contradiction, is true piety towards God, the salutary truths and principles of religion laid up in the hearts of children—a good education—good and virtuous habits—unbending principles of moral conduct—the fear of God, and the hope of heaven. This is the inheritance for children, and which all parents should be most anxious to lay up for them.

Many an unwise parent works hard and lives sparingly all his life, for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim, ten chances to one he will lose the bladders or go to the bottom. Teach him to swim, and he will not need the bladders.

Give your child a sound education. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given what will be more valuable than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources, and the blessing of God, the better.

"GEARY A LOAFER—AN IGNORAMUS—A MISERABLE APOLOGY OF A MAN."

The Erie *Dispatch*, the ablest Republican paper of the Northwestern section of the State, "goes off," as follows, at Geary, Cameron, and the rest of the unwashed and unregenerated Radicals, who now have control of the State.—By the way, what is therein said are not "copperhead lies." Read:

The State is emphatically in the hands of the most despicable and degraded class of knaves that ever disgraced a Commonwealth, and the time is not far distant when the names of Cameron and Geary will sound so much like Ben Wood, Vallandigham, and Raphael Semmes that no one will be able to justly classify them in a different catalogue.

We do not know but that we are giving too much prominence to Geary, as he is such an ignoramus, and such a miserable apology of a man, such a complete loafer, who is allowed to sponge a subsistence from his more prosperous neighbors, that he alone is not able to gain distinction as a knave, or even as a loafer. The promises which he has already made and violated, the influence which he consented to have used to effect his election, and the manner in which he is dovetailed with men in the State who are known to be knaves, ought to be sufficient to keep him from being inaugurated as Governor of the State. But they will not. He will be placed in the office of Chief Executive with a howl of triumph, amidst a tournament of sin and corruption.

Our uninitiated readers may wonder why we have not before given our opinions upon this subject, if they were held from the beginning. We have intimated them before; and have warned the people of the State in general, the Republican party in particular, that they were egregiously sold on John W. Geary; but we hoped that the management which had him in charge would be sufficiently prudent to cover up a portion of their nakedness, and manifest by subsequent events that it was their desire to foster the principles as well as the interests of the party. But they have done nothing of the kind. They seem to sacrifice every principle to policy, and bury not only the honor and power of the party, but all its adherents in a grave of dishonor and oblivion.

The power of the Republican party in Pennsylvania is for the present used up. The imbecility and inefficiency of our next Governor, as a man within himself, will disgust every member of both parties, and the great public of the Commonwealth will not dare trust the party with the selection of another man to rule over them. The term of John W. Geary will be the era from which will date the decay of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, and which will furnish examples of folly to be guarded against in the future. It will constitute a severe, and, we hope, a beneficial lesson to the party, which will teach it that honesty and consistency must not be sacrificed to the policy of the time being. Or, in other words, that availability will avail nothing when it does not bring with it an amount of brain and legitimate power sufficient to control at all times an honest majority in the party. The people are already disgusted with Geary. Their expressions are loud and unmistakable, and though they may be smothered for a time, it will be but a little while before they will flame out all over the State in all their truth and power.

We are not disposed to award him so much honor as to give him the benefit of having created this dissatisfaction himself. On the contrary, we know he has not the ability to do it. It has been brought about by the knaves and demagogues who have had the management of him. The party has allowed these men to deceive and swindle it, to barter it off for a mess of pottage which has not the merit of being either palatable or digestible, and at once gives the Democracy the advantage of the sympathy of the dissatisfied, and an opportunity of regaining power by offering men whom the people are willing to accept on account of real merit. The conclusion is, that the Republican party in Pennsylvania must either be washed and regenerated, or conclude to hereafter suffer defeat.

IN THE BEGINNING.—"Where did you get your nice new warm sack?" asked a lady of a little girl.

"From God, ma'am," said the little girl modestly.

"Why, did not your mother make it?" asked the lady.

"Yes mother sewed it," said the child.

"And did she not buy the cloth of the shopkeeper?" asked the lady.

"Yes," said the little girl, "but the shopkeeper bought it from the factory where it was spun and wove, and the factory man bought the wool from the farmer, and the farmer took it from the lamb's back, and the lamb got it from God, who clothes the little lambs with their soft wool, to keep them warm. The lambs could not dress themselves, nor could their mothers dress them. God dresses them. So God is in *the beginning*, mother says, and without God I should not have had it."

That is the very first thing the Bible says:

"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth."

And so of everything in the world; since everything we eat, drink, wear or use, if we follow them up to the beginning we shall find God. It is God, God, God everywhere.—*Child's Paper.*

PURE AIR AND SLEEP.

Dr. Arnott, in his Physics, states that canary birds suspended near the top of a curtained bedstead where persons are sleeping, will generally be found dead in the morning, from the effects of carbonic acid gas, generated in respiration. He sets forth this as a fact, to show the necessity of breathing pure air in sleeping apartments, and a sweeping argument against the old-fashioned, high curtained bedsteads. A healthy man respires about twenty times in a minute, and inhales in that period about seven hundred cubic inches of air; this he exhales again in the form of carbonic acid gas and water, which vitiates the atmosphere. Three and one-half per cent. of carbonic acid gas in the air renders it unfit for the support of life; this shows how necessary it is to provide a supply of pure air for the support of respiration.

There are also certain facts which go to prove that more danger exists—that there is a greater proneness of disease—during sleep than in the waking state. In Turkey and Hindoostan, if a person falls asleep in the neighborhood of a poppy field, over which the wind is blowing towards him, he is liable to "sleep the sleep that knows no waking." The peasants of Italy who fall asleep in the neighborhood of the Pontine marshes are invariably smitten with fever. Even travelers who pass the night in the Campagna du Loma, inevitably become more or less affected with the noxious air, while those who pass through without stopping escape the marsh fever. Those who have traveled in tropical climes, and who have been attacked with bilious fevers, uniformly ascribe the cause of their sufferings to night exposure in the open air.

An English traveler in Abyssynia has asserted that he could live in health in that sickly country, by a proper selection of the situation where he slept every night. There is abundant evidence, it would appear, which goes to prove that by proper attention to the place where, and the circumstances under which persons sleep, diseases may be avoided.

THE WAY COUNTERFEITERS PROCEED.—The *modus operandi* of the counterfeiting gentry is described as follows: A suitable person approaches a first-class engraver with an offer of $10,000 or even $20,000 for a plate. The latter is seldom able to resist this temptation, and as he no doubt has a daily engagement in some bank note establishment, the work is done by him in over time, such as nights and Sundays. When the bills are printed they are distributed with surprising celerity and are "shoved" simultaneously in different parts of the Union. In this manner a large number is got off before suspicion is aroused. The best counterfeit greenback on record is the $50 issue which was at first accepted in the Treasury at Washington. Roberts, the artist, who executed the plate, received $20,000 for his services, but was detected, and is now serving out a sentence of twenty years at Sing Sing.

WIFE SELLING IN FRANCE.—There still exists, among even well-informed French people, a tradition that in England a husband commonly puts a halter around his wife's neck, leads her to Smithfield, and sells her to the highest bidder. A laborer named Martin, age, 30, at Vire (Calvados) recently went still further. He not only sold his wife and cupboard together for five francs to a young man named Vautier, but assisted the latter by force to take possession of his purchase. For this grave offence the two men have just been tried at the Court of Assizes of Caen. The hearing of the case took place with closed doors, and the jury having returned a verdict of guilty, but with extenuating circumstances, Martin was condemned to eight years' hard labor, and Vautier to five years' imprisonment.

An eminent divine, remarkable for the devoted piety and spotless purity of his character, was heard to say that he never read or heard of a crime in his life, no matter how heinous, without feeling an inward consciousness that under certain conditions of education, training or association, he might have committed the same crime himself. The same feeling must have been experienced more or less by all reflecting, enlightened men; and yet—and yet, how little charity there is in the world.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.—The Washington *Chronicle* says: "Does it pay England to hold Ireland, merely by aid of bayonets and artillery?" A much more pertinent question for American editors to discuss is, Will it pay the United States to hold the South by the same tenure?

Rosseau says: Men will argue more forcibly about the human heart, but women will read the heart much better. Women have most wit; men have most genius. Women observe; men reason. The world is the book of women.

A CONNECTICUT pedler asked an old lady to whom he was trying to sell some articles, if she could tell him of any road that no pedler had ever traveled. "I know of but one, and that is the road to heaven," was the reply.

IN Washington county, Tenn., twenty miles northeast of Jonesboro', is an ancient birch tree, on the bark of which is still legible the following inscription: "1771—D. Boon killed a bar."

"IT seems to me," says F. W. Robertson, "a pitiful thing for any man to aspire to be true and to speak the truth, and then to complain in astonishment that truth has not crowns to give but thorns."

"A traveler" wishes us to explain what sense there is just now in the term "railroad securities," seeing there is no security on any of the railroads.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning,.....February 15, 1867.

AGENTS TO OBTAIN SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GAZETTE.

Circulate your County Paper.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed our Agents to obtain subscriptions to the GAZETTE. They are authorized to receipt for us:

Bloody Run—Jeremiah Thompson.
Ray's Hill—D. A. T. Black.
Monroe—Daniel Fletcher.
Colerain—Geo. W. Deal, H. P. Diehl.
C. Valley—D. R. Anderson, A. Zembower.
Londonderry—James C. Devore.
Harrison—Geo. W. Horn.
Juniata—John A. Cessna, Geo. Gardill.
Schellsburg—J. E. Black.
Napier—John Sill, John W. Bowen.
Southampton—Wm. Adams, John Cavender, Westley Bennett.
Union—M. Wertz, W. B. Lambright.
M. Woodberry—W. M. Pearson, Daniel Barley.
S. Woodberry—J. I. Noble, J. S. Brumbaugh.
Hopewell—W. A. Grove, J. B. Fluke.
Broad Top—M. A. Hunter.
Liberty—Geo. Roades, D. Stoler.
Saxton—Charles Faxon.
St Clair—John W. Crisman, Samuel Beckley.
Snake Spring—Andrew Mortimore, J. G. Hartley and M. S. Ritchey.
W. Providence—Geo. Baughman, Homer Neice.

RADICAL POLICY.

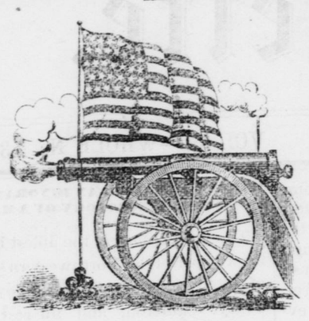
While the Radical leaders, in Congress, are passionately pursuing their schemes of revenge, which they call "Reconstruction," the Southern people are devoting their energies to the material regeneration of their communities. If wise counsels shall continue to be followed, it cannot be long until the declaimers in Congress themselves will be brought to perceive the utter folly of their course. The dignity of the Southern people, in the midst of overwhelming calamities, is in proud but painful contrast with the arrogant and unmanly bearing of their enemies in Congress.

When the rebel armies were vanquished, and, under the mild and conciliatory course of Lincoln and his successor, not only the submission of the entire Southern people to constitutional law was accomplished, but good will and confidence restored, Northern capital lost no time in seeking Southern investments. Northern and Southern merchants at once resumed the relations which had been interrupted by a long war; and numerous are the instances of a prompt payment of debts by Southern men, as soon as opportunity came, notwithstanding their release by a Confederate law. Mineral and other lands, which under slave labor, had been disadvantageously worked, came rapidly into market, and companies were being rapidly formed throughout the country for the purpose of buying, settling and cultivating the wasted acres of the South. The intercourse between the two sections became so lively, that the commercial world joyfully yielded to the hope that in a very short time, all material traces of a desolating war would be obliterated. The spontaneous and generous efforts of the people in the work of regeneration were accomplishing more than the most sanguine could hope from the best intentioned statesmanship.

This joyful state of things suffered no interruption until a radical Congress, to perpetuate its power, changed the policy of forgetfulness and forgiveness inaugurated by Lincoln, and inherited by his successor, into a policy of rage, revenge and hate. The radical press and the orators of the party at once came to the support of the new policy. They pretended to doubt the good intentions of the Southern people, to suspect the sincerity of their submission, and to call into question all their professions of loyalty. The more reckless grew the conduct of the majority in Congress, the more necessary did it become to invent pretexts to justify their violence; and anonymous scribblers spread themselves through the South, and although enjoying the fullest security of person, caused the press to teem with accounts of the lawless and rebellious spirit actuating the Southern people. Political Bohemians, like Jack Hamilton and Parson Brownlow, were hired to traverse the country, and fill the air with their clamors about the wrongs done to Union men; while presenting in themselves living examples of the moderation of the Southern people. Under the training the negroes have had for two years it was not hard to provoke ruptures between the races; the Radicals, in every disturbance that arose, according to preconcerted purpose, taking the ground that the white man must be in the wrong.

Thus, in a very short time, have the Radical leaders and their press succeeded in completely frustrating all the good that the magnanimous and wise policy of Lincoln and Johnson accomplished. There is no longer a demand for Southern lands, and many industrial projects, that were hastening to accomplishment, have been abandoned. The business between the two sections is confined to the merest articles of necessity, and the intercourse is almost as infrequent as it was during the years of the war. And yet, every day we witness the introduction of some measure in Congress, to irritate, or still further, humiliate, the Southern people. We look to the end of all this with unfeigned anxiety.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING



The Congressioual Revolutionists hear from the People!

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT TO BE MAINTAINED AT ALL HAZARDS!

The regular Annual Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Bedford county, was held in the Court House, on Monday evening. The attendance was very large. On motion of J. W. Dickerson, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee, JACOB BOWSER, ESQ., of Colerain, was appointed President; Maj. A. J. Sansom, Lieut. John Keeffe, W. W. Barclay, Esq., John Feaster, Hon. W. T. Daugherty, Peter Mornington, Sol. Reighard, Hon. G. W. Gump, Hon. W. G. Eicholtz, Michael Nawgel, Wm. Egolf, J. A. Gump, Esq., were appointed Vice Presidents; and H. F. Smith, Hayes Irvine, H. P. Diehl and W. B. Lambright, Secretaries.

On motion of E. F. Kerr, Esq., the following were appointed a committee to draft resolutions: W. C. Schaeffer, John Amos, Jere. Thompson, John Figard, John A. Corl, A. Zembower, Asa Duval, A. W. Shoemaker, Stephen Wimer, Casper Stroup, Isaac Kensiger, Cornelius Devore, B. B. Steckman, Joseph Souser, D. A. T. Black, A. J. Morgart, Andrew Mortimore, Wm. Rock, David Howsare, B. F. Horn, Francis Beard, Solomon Barley, Levi S. Fluke.

The committee having retired, HON. F. M. KIMMELL, of Chambersburg, was loudly called for to address the meeting. Judge Kimmell responded in a speech of great power, carrying conviction to the minds of all who heard him. O. E. SHANNON, ESQ., was then called upon, and addressed the meeting in a very forcible speech, which brought down the house in bursts of applause. The meeting was further addressed by B. F. MEYERS, and after the adoption of the resolutions, which were reported by W. C. SCHAEFFER, ESQ., the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Andrew Johnson and the Supreme Court. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, By the Democracy of Bedford county in Mass Meeting assembled, That in this crisis of our public affairs it becomes the people to speak out in terms that cannot be misunderstood, in regard to the character of the public measures by which the country is kept from pacification and in regard to the conduct of the public men who advocate such pernicious measures; and, therefore, we now proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the course of the majority in Congress, in defeating the wise and patriotic purpose of President Johnson to restore the Union of the States.

Resolved, That the party in power have proved themselves to be, as they were charged with being, a Disunion party. Nearly two years have elapsed since the last armed rebel bowed in submission to the authority of the Federal Government, yet, owing to the machinations of that party, the Union is even now, in point of fact, broken in pieces, and the Republic is considered by the majority in Congress as consisting of but *twenty-six* States.

Resolved, That the Union never was broken in point of law, and that we are in favor of its immediate restoration in point of fact. For such restoration the country was loaded with billions of debt, the cities, plantations and homes of one half the Union, laid waste, and more precious than all, the blood of hundreds of thousands of our bravest and best poured out in sacrifice. To prolong Disunion, as the majority in Congress are doing, is to wrong the tax-payer, to break faith with a conquered foe, and more heinous, infamous and execrable than all beside, to insult the memory of the heroes who gave their lives to make our Union imperishable.

Resolved, That we will sustain President Johnson in every proper effort to restore the excluded States to their places in the Union; that we believe the present movement for his impeachment by the Radical party in Congress, to be a treasonable conspiracy to eject him from his office by fraud and force; and that if the conspirators undertake to drag him from the Presidential Chair before he shall have been constitutionally convicted of high crimes and misdemeanors, by the U. S. Senate, in which every State shall have its lawful representation, we deem it his duty, as the Chief Executive officer of the Constitution and the Laws, to call upon the people to prevent by force of arms, if need be, the overthrow of Constitutional Government, and in such event, we pledge him our humble aid at any time and at all hazards.

Resolved, That the course of the majority in Congress, in forcing Negro Suffrage upon the people of the District of Columbia, in the face of the fact that those people almost unanimously protested against it, is an act of tyranny which should receive the condemnation of every friend of civil liberty, and proves that the party in power have determined to confer suffrage upon the negroes, though it be in defiance of the popular will, so that they may use that element to maintain themselves in office.

Resolved, That the present Representative in Congress from this district, Mr. Koontz, in voting to force Negro Suffrage upon the unwilling people of District of Columbia, and in advocating upon the floor of Congress the doctrine of indiscriminate negro voting, has misrepresented the sentiments of the people of Bedford county, and we believe those of a large majority of the people of this Congressional district.

Resolved, That we call upon the people earnestly to consider the imminent peril in which the Republic is placed, by the exclusion of ten States from the Union, the threatened forcible removal of the President from office, the attacks of heated partizans upon the Supreme Court, the efforts of political conspirators to stir up insurrection among the negroes of the South, and the general hostility of the party in power to a settlement of the national troubles. In view of this perilous condition of public affairs, we adjure the people in the name of Our Country, in the name of Liberty, to pause and reflect ere they permit themselves, by mere party ties, to be bound to the support of the guilty men who have brought the Government to the very verge of destruction.

Resolved, That in order to make our organization the grand centre around which good men of all parties who desire that the course of the Destructives in Congress, shall be arrested, may gather in brotherhood, we will stand together in perfect unity and allow no disagreement between individuals in respect of personal or other minor matters, to militate against the interests of our common cause. In this momentous period of our country's history, it becomes the friends of Republican Government to be perfectly harmonious and united, and the man who now would sow the seed of dissension in the party, is nothing more nor less than a traitor to the safety and perpetuity of the Republic.

Resolved, That Hon. John G. Hartley be and he is hereby appointed a delegate to represent this county in the Democratic State Convention, to be held in June, next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Supreme Judge.

Resolved, That Col. J. H. Filler and Col. F. D. Beegle be and they are hereby appointed delegates to represent this county in the Democratic State Mass Convention, to meet at the call of the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

FACILIS DESCENSUS AVERNI.

It was with classic latinity like this that the Radicals pointed an assault upon the Court of this district, for a decision which was afterwards affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State, and approved by the unlearned, but common sense of the community. The Supreme Court of the United States has also, by its recent decision, brought down torrents of abuse from the same violent partizans. They denounce it as opposing what they call the "spirit of the age," and demand that it shall be "reconstructed," which, according to the Radical vocabulary, means trampled upon and destroyed. It matters not that this great tribunal is presided over by Salmon P. Chase, that its decisions are illustrated by the wisdom of our own Grier, and by the fervent patriotism of the venerable Wayne, who, Abdiel-like, remained faithful to the Union, when Georgia abandoned the cause. It has opposed itself to the insensate rage of the Radicals, and since its members cannot be impeached, the Court itself must be destroyed. One of the most discouraging signs of the times is found in the eager efforts of the Radicals to weaken the traditional respect of the people for judicial decisions, upon which so greatly depends all our security for life and liberty. Without attempting to assail the decision of the Court, these attacks are confined to the impeachment of the motives of its members, and denunciations of their characters. Every day that passes affords another evidence of the alacrity for sinking manifested by the Radicals, and gives a peculiar force to the Virgilian phrase, *facilis descensus Averni*.

SAD.—The Bedford *Inquirer*, of last week, is out in a whole column of fierce attack upon the Supreme Court of the United States, and we regret to say, there seems to be very little prospect that this august tribunal can survive the assault. It is more than probable that the venerable Judges, as soon as they learn the course the *Inquirer* has taken, will resign their high positions, and the Supreme Court of the Republic, instituted by our fathers as the great bulwark of Civil Liberty, will be heard of in this country no more forever.

OUR Washington correspondence was received too late for insertion.

EVERY SATURDAY.—In addition to the excellent Serials, by Miss Thackeray, Henry Kingsley and Edmund Yates, this popular Weekly has numerous short, pithy articles on European political and social topics, which are of great interest to all intelligent Americans. It also gives every week one or more choice poems by Swinburne, Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, or some other of the rising poets of England; frequently it is enriched by a translation of some specially instructive or interesting sketch from French and German periodicals. In fact, it contains weekly a valuable miscellany of what is best and—to American readers—most attractive in Foreign current Literature. It is published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

—A clerk in the loan office of the Treasury Department at Washington disappeared on Saturday last and has not since been heard from. After his departure it was discovered that about thirty thousand dollars of 7-30 bonds were also missing. We are told, however, that the absent clerk is not accused of the robbery, but that suspicion has been excited and the case is being investigated.

—Five members of Beecher's church in Brooklyn, have been arrested and held to bail for distilling whisky without paying the Government tax of two dollars per gallon.

HARRISBURG.

Negroes to ride in Cars with Whites: Penalty on Railroad Companies for refusing Negroes seats in the same cars with Whites: Geary anathematizes: He will pardon nobody but Radical Election-officers, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12

MR. EDITOR:—I don't know that I can send you any thing this week that has more of the ridiculous (though serious in its character) than the following extract from the proceedings of the Senate on the 5th inst.:

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The following petitions were presented.

Messrs. Connell, White, Shoemaker, Worthington, Cowles, and others, presented petitions in favor of allowing colored persons to ride in public conveyances.

An act to punish by fine any railroad company that excludes colored persons from its cars, was considered.

Mr. Wallace, (Democrat,) moved to amend by changing the section so as to allow colored persons to occupy seats at the end of the cars.

Mr. White, (Radical) favored the bill, but held that it was illegal to indict a corporation for a misdemeanor. Some amendment seemed to be needed.

Mr. Wallace held that the duty of the corporation was done when it furnished comfortable seats, and held further that the colored persons had no right to intrude themselves upon the seats devoted to white persons.

The amendment of Mr. Wallace was lost by 14 ayes to 16 nays.

A running discussion took place as to the wording of the section—whether the language made the corporation liable or merely its agents. There appeared to be a technical difficulty in convicting a corporate body of a misdemeanor. The matter was finally adjusted by a proposition of Senator Cowles, to make the company which shall permit persons to be excluded liable to an action of debt to the person aggrieved in the sum of $500. This proposition was agreed to by 17 ayes to 14 nays.

Mr. Searight (Democratic) offered an amendment releasing the penalty in case any company shall set apart separate cars for colored persons, or separate seats at the end of the car. Lost by a party vote of 18 Radicals to 13 Democrats.

Mr. Wallace (Democrat) offered the following: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to compel the admission of negroes into berths in sleeping cars, or to punish any one for the exclusion of persons of color from cars set apart for the use of ladies. Lost—17 nays to 16 yeas.

Mr. Brown (Radical), of Mercer, offered an amendment, as follows: *provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit any officer, agent or conductor of any railroad in this Commonwealth whose cars are now drawn by steam power, from setting apart certain cars for the accommodation of particular classes of passengers: *Provided further*, That no distinction shall be made on account of race or color.

Various Radical Senators urged the withdrawal of this amendment, and it was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. Donovan (Democrat) moved to amend by making the penalty $100,000 for excluding a negro, and imprisoning the party who offends until Fred. Douglass is elected President of the United States and Thaddeus Stevens Vice President. [Laughter.] Ruled out of order.

Mr. M'Conaughy (Radical) moved to refer the bill back to the committee, in order that it might be perfected.

The subject was interrupted by the hour of adjournment, and was held over.

Mr. Searight read an act to inflict the death penalty upon mulattoes and negroes who may be convicted of certain heinous crimes.

The Senate agreed to adjourn from Wednesday evening next until the following Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, in order to visit Pittsburg. Adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The discussion of the act allowing negroes to ride in the cars was resumed.

The bill was favored by the Radical members, but they did not agree as to the proper form in which to place the enactment. The Democratic Senators, Mr. Wallace and others, opposed the bill as an infraction of the laws regulating society, and as breaking down the barriers which separate the classes.

Mr. M'CANDLESS suggested that it might be well to allow the people of Philadelphia to vote upon the subject.

Finally the Senate, by a vote of 3 ayes to 26 noes, refused to recommit the bill.

The first section, inflicting $500 penalty for refusing to carry colored persons, was agreed to—ayes 16, noes 13. Messrs. M'Conaughy and Shoemaker, Radicals, voted against it on the ground of its improper and illegal framing.

The second section, punishing railroad officials who offend, was agreed to—ayes 18, noes 11.

The bill was then laid over under the rules until to-morrow.

The Senate has since passed the bill. So your lovers of the aromatic African will have plenty of opportunities to have their olfactories gratified when they go away from home. A pretty state of affairs, this, indeed! But what else can people expect from the party that now controls our legislation?

Things are about in *statu quo* at the Executive mansion. Geary swears terribly at the Erie *Dispatch* and Col. McClure, but Ben. Brewster's charming smile consoles him in the deep affliction which these recusants have caused to fall upon him. Geary has determined to pardon no criminal, whose application does not come to him wrapped all over in red tape—except Radical election officers convicted of disfranchising citizens at the polls.

Legislation, since my last, has progressed slowly. The Constitutional Amendment, after being ventilated by all the gaseous individuals in the House, has passed that body. LEX.

—Some twelve or fifteen gangs of marauders are said to be committing depredations in Texas, in the country between the Neuces River and San Antonio. Several persons had been killed by them and property pillaged generally. A Federal detachment, which was sent after them, succeeded in killing three men and capturing twelve horses. One of the soldiers was also killed.

—No less than 47,468 children were registered in England in 1861 as born out of wedlock. Even this number does not represent the actual state of things, as registration is not compulsory.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented twenty-eight petitions from whites and negroes in North Carolina, asking the establishment of a "loyal Government" in that State. They were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The bill to amend the various acts in relation to naval affairs was reported from the committee on that subject and the bill providing for the payment of invalid pensions was reported from the Committee on Finance. The Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to inform the Senate what amounts have been realized from the sale of cotton or other property under the several acts of Congress, and whether any portion of such amounts have been returned to claimants and if so by whose authority, what the amounts were and the names of the claimants. The bill restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, so as to prevent payments for quartermaster's stores, &c., taken in the Southern States for the use of the Federal army, was taken up, amended and passed. Communications were received from the Secretaries of War and the Interior in relation to the Fort Phil. Kearney massacre. The House in Committee of the Whole proceeded to the consideration of the Bankrupt bill and several amendments were proposed and adopted. Mr. Sumner offered an amendment providing that the Judge shall administer the test oath to all insolvents before proceeding to consider their petitions. After some discussion the amendment was rejected—yeas 10, nays 30. The committee soon after rose and reported the bill to the House and it was rejected by a vote of yeas 20, nays 21. A reconsideration of the vote was moved, but without taking a vote the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A report was received from the Committee on Indian Affairs in relation to alleged frauds in the Indian Bureau. The report was ordered to be printed and recommitted. The presence of Gen. Phil. Sheridan in the hall of the House was announced and a recess of five minutes was taken in order that he might be presented to the members thereof. A bill was passed to increase the pension paid to Samuel Downing, the last surviving soldier of the Revolutionary war. The report of the Committee of the Whole, recommending that the enacting clause of the Fortification Appropriation bill be stricken out so as to defeat the bill, was agreed to—yeas 87, nays 66. A number of bills of no general importance were reported from the Committee on Military Affairs and disposed of. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the massacre at Fort Phil. Kearney. A statement of the accounts of the General Government with the State of Texas was received from the Secretary of the Treasury. The House in Committee of the Whole took up the Indian Appropriation bill and several amendments were offered and agreed to. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. The House soon after adjourned.

SENATE.—A bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs providing for a temporary increase of 25 per cent. in the pay of army officers. A bill was introduced fixing the second Monday in October as the time for choosing electors for President and Vice-President. The bill regulating the tenure of civil offices was taken up, the question being on the House amendment including Cabinet officers in the provisions of the bill. A long discussion ensued. Mr. Dixon stated that when the proposed amendment to the Constitution is taken up he will offer an amendment which is substantially the same as the one now said to have been sent to the Legislatures of the Southern States. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, made a speech in which he denounced Mr. Dixon's amendment, and stated that the Democratic party would not approve of it, and he hoped that no Congressional menaces would induce the Southern States to adopt it. A vote was then taken on the pending amendment to the bill regulating the tenure of civil offices and it was rejected—yeas 17, nays 28. The Senate then went into executive session and at its conclusion adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill amendatory of the several acts in relation to copyrights was taken up and passed. The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up and after some discussion was recommitted to be considered in Committee of the Whole, with instructions to strike out all appropriations except such as are necessary to carry out existing treaty stipulations. A communication was received from the President enclosing a list of the States which have given official notice of their ratification of the constitutional amendment. The States named are Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri and New Hampshire. A number of bills were reported from the Committee on Military Affairs and disposed of; among them were the following which were passed: Bill extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims so as to provide for payments for quartermasters' stores furnished to the United States army; bill allowing the Secretary of War to adjust the claims of the Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria Railroad for its use by the United States during the late war; and a bill fixing the rights of volunteers as a part of the United States army. The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims in relation to claims for furnishing supplies to the United States army, and also to the amendment to the bill fixing the duties of the Clerk of the House in preparing the list of Representatives in Congress. The bill to regulate the civil service of the United States was taken up and discussed. A motion was made to lay the bill on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 71, nays 67. A motion was then made to reconsider the vote by which the bill was laid on the table but was afterwards withdrawn. Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to set aside the existing Governments in the Southern States and to form those States into military districts to be commanded by officers selected from the regular army. It will be taken up immediately after the meeting of the House to-day.

SENATE.—The House bill providing for the suspension of all awards to loyal owners of slaves enlisted in the United States service and abolishing all Commissions appointed to make such awards was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary. Also, from the same committee, the joint resolution prohibiting the infliction of corporal punishment in the Southern States and making it the duty of officers of the army, navy, or Freedmen's Bureau to prevent the whipping or maiming of any person as a punishment for crime in any State not represented in Congress. A bill relating to appeals and writs of error in the Supreme Court, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up and an amendment appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the pay of temporary clerks in the Treasury Department was agreed to after a long discussion.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed appropriating seventy-four thousand five hundred dollars to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the House. The Select Committee on Retrenchment reported that after a full investigation they find no foundation whatever for the charge of a fraudulent sale of gold having been made at the United States Sub-Treasury in New York, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the matter. Mr. Stevens' bill for the establishment of Military Governments in the Southern States was then taken up. After a long discussion it was agreed that debate upon the bill should commence at once and that an evening session should also be held to be devoted to the discussion of this measure. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, rose and made a statement in relation to the reported conversation between Mr. Bingham and himself which was published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*. He said that "after drawing up the resolutions he had submitted them to Mr. Washburne of Illinois, Mr. Stevens and others, but he denied ever having had such a conversation as that reported by the correspondent, and he never contemplated the impeachment of General Grant for the reason that Congress could not try any officer of the army on articles of impeachment. The language alleged to have been made by Mr. Bingham that he (Ashley) was a fool for giving in these resolutions, had never been uttered in his hearing. He denied the whole conversation reported. Mr. Stevens, at a subsequent stage, denied so much of the conversation as was attributed to him, and then proceeded to deliver a speech in favor of the pending bill. Mr. Brandagee, of Connecticut, also spoke in favor of the bill. Messrs. Le Blond and Finck, of Ohio, then spoke against the bill, and Mr. Pike, of Maine, argued in its favor. He was in turn followed by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, in opposition to the bill.

SENATE.—A number of resolutions were introduced and temporarily disposed of. Next Monday evening was set apart for the consideration of the joint resolution increasing the pay of certain Government employees at Washington. The House bill increasing the pay of the quartermaster sergeant of the battalion of engineers was taken up and passed. A joint resolution was offered to transfer the contract for the publication of the official debates of Congress from the *Globe* to the *Daily Chronicle* (Forney's paper). It was objected to and laid over. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then taken up. An amendment was introduced striking out the appropriation to the *Daily Globe* for printing the proceedings of the first session of the Fortieth Congress, but was disagreed to after a long discussion. The vote by which it was rejected was, however, afterwards reconsidered and the amendment was adopted. The bill was then passed. The bill for the admission of Nebraska was taken up and passed over the President's veto by a vote of yeas 31, nays 9. The Senate soon after went into executive session, and at its close adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to communicate to the House the amount and date of bonds issued by the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Companies. The Secretary of War was instructed to inform the House what railroad companies in the Southern States had purchased rolling stock of the United States Government, the amount of stock purchased, and the amount of money paid, &c., &c., The consideration of Mr Stevens' bill, providing for military governments in the Southern States, was resumed. Messrs. Thayer of Pennsylvania, Shellabarger and Garfield of Ohio, and Hotchkiss and Griswold of New York, delivered speeches in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Shanklin of Kentucky and Raymond of New York, opposed it. Mr. Stevens then rose to call the previous question on the bill. Messrs Eldridge and Banks appealed to Mr. Stevens not to press a vote at this time, and Mr. Banks stated that he thought by a few days deliberation a measure could be brought forward in which the President the people and Congress could unite. He opposed Mr. Stevens' bill in its present form. Mr. Stevens then demanded the previous question on the bill, but the House, by a vote of yeas 61, nays 98, refused to second the motion. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, offered a substitute, and Mr. Ashley of Ohio an amendment to the original bill, which were ordered to be printed. Several Executive communications were received and were ordered to be printed.

PROF. FULLER'S PANORAMA.—On Friday night last, Prof. Fuller gave an interesting and instructive lecture on Bible Incidents, illustrated by beautiful paintings, and also on the Solar System, the Evils of Intemperance, &c., &c., which were made highly interesting by the aid of Magic Lantern. The performance was excellent and very entertaining, especially to children.

—A terrible hurricane on the 1st of February swept over Ouachita and the adjoining parishes, causing great destruction and loss of life. A telegram from Cincinnati reports that the breaking up of the ice has caused great destruction of property on the upper and lower waters of the Ohio River.

—The Delaware House of Delegates rejected the constitutional amendment by a vote of 15 to 6. The bill allowing negroes to testify, and making the nature of their punishment for crime the same as that inflicted on whites was also defeated.

—The Washington daily *Star* suggests "the organization of 'minute men,' to be summoned at a moments' notice, for the purpose of defending and sustaining the President of the United States in the exercise of his high official prerogatives.,"

—Thirty or forty skaters were recently drowned by the giving way of the ice upon a lake in Regent's Park, London. About two hundred adults and children went down with the ice.

—The Lower House of the Maine Legislature has refused, by a vote of 45 yeas to 67 nays, to sanction the Senate bill to allow white persons to intermarry with negroes.

—It is stated, on the authority of Mr. Colfax, that the extra session of Congress, beginning on the 4th of March next, will last for at least two months.

—Large quantities of herring frozen in solid masses are coming to New York from the Newfoundland banks.

—The Queen of Spain recently took off her slippers and gave them to a poor barefooted woman.

—Judge Woodward declines a nomination to the Supreme Court.

—The Senate Finance Committee have not yet disposed of the gold bill.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP R. R.—TIME TABLE.—Express Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntindon, at 4.45 p. m.; leaves Huntingdon at 7.50 a. m., and arrives at Mt. Dallas, at 11.15 a. m.

Accommodation Train leaves Huntington at 4.04 p. m., and arrives at Saxton, 5.45 p. m.; leaves Saxton, at 9.43 a. m., and arrives at Huntingdon, at 11 22 a. m. jan18.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP. This great medicine cured Dr. J. H. Schenck, the proprietor, of Pulmonary Consumption, when it had assumed its most formidable aspect, and when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced his case incurable, when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared, and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds.

Since his recovery, he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption, and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. Schenck makes professional visits to several of the larger cities weekly, where he has a large concourse of patients, and it is truly astonishing to see poor consumptives that have to be lifted out of their carriages, and in a few months healthy, robust persons. Dr. Schenck's PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS, are generally all required in curing Consumption. Full directions accompany each, so that any one can take them without seeing Dr. Schenck, but when it is convenient it is best to see him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer his fee is three dollars.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on the Government stamp

Sold by all druggists and dealers; price $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents—Demas Barnes & Co. New York; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md; John D. Park, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

3dw

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE for PRESERVING, RESTORING, and BEAUTIFYING the HAIR, and is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore. Darken and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

a new and beautiful perfume, which in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequaled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors,

T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,

oct19'66y1 100 Liberty St., New York.

CHILDREN'S LIVES SAVED FOR 50 CENTS.—THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN DIE ANNUALLY OF CROUP.—Now, mothers, if you would spend 50 cents, and always have a bottle of Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment in the house, you never need fear losing your little one when attacked with this complaint. It is now 19 years since I have put up my Liniment, and never heard of a child dying of croup when my liniment was used; but hundreds of cases of cures have been reported to me, and many state if it was $10 per bottle they would not be without it. Besides which, it is a certain cure for cuts, burns, headache, toothache, sore throats, swellings, mumps, colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, spasms, old sores, and pains in the back and chest. No one once tries it who is ever without it. It is warranted perfectly safe to take internally. Full directions with every bottle. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. feb15w7.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—LAME BACK.

New York, Nov. 23, 1859.

T. ALLCOCK & CO.—Gentlemen: I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back. Having heard your plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week. Yours respectfully,

J. G. BRIGGS,
Proprietor of the Brandreth House.

CURE OF CRICK IN THE BACK, AND LUMBAGO.

Lyons, N. Y., July 4, 1862.

Messrs. Allcock & co.:—Please send me a dollar's worth of your plasters. They have cured me of a crick in my back, which has troubled me for some time, and now my father is going to try them for difficulty about his heart.

L. H. SHERWOOD.

Dr. Green, No. 863 Broadway, New York, informs us he sold, on Monday, June 22d, 1862, two plasters two a young woman suffering very severely from lumbago. On Thursday she called to get two more for a friend, and then stated how the two she had purchased on Monday had relieved her immediately after putting them on, and cured her in two days of a most distressing pain in her back and loins. Sold by all Druggists. feb15m1

THE HEAD OF A COMET, according to Milton, is rendered tenfold more terrible by its "HORRID HAIR,"

and there are thousands of fiery human heads which might be rendered charming by simply changing their tint to a mellow brown, or a perfectly natural black with

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

It is ridiculous to carry into society a grey, sandy or carrotty head, when five minutes would render it as attractive as Nature could have made it in her happiest mood. Manufactured by J. Christodoro, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by druggists. Applied by Hair Dressers. feb15m1

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—*Scratch Scratch! Scratch!*—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists By sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, sole agents, 170 Washington street Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

jun8,'66.-1y.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.

FLOUR.—The market is very dull, and prices unsettled—

Northwest superfine,	$7.00@7.50
Northwest extra,	8.00@9.00
Northwest extra family,	11.00@12.25
Penna. and West'n superfine,	8.00@8.50
Penna. and West'n extra,	9.00@10.00

GRAIN.—There is little demand for Wheat, and prices are nominal. We quote—

Pennsylvania red, per bus.,	$2.60@2.85
Southern "	3.00@3.10
White, "	3.25@3.30
Rye, "	1.35@1.40
Corn, for yel., (new) "	$0.80@0.90
Oats, "	56@58c

POVISIONS.—Prices are unsettled.

Mess Pork, per bbl.,	$23.00@23.50
Bacon Hams, per lb.,	16@21c
Salt Shoulders, "	13@13½c
Prime Lard, "	13c

SEEDS.—We quote

Cloverseed, per bus., at	$9.00@10.00
Timothy, "	3.00@3.05
Flaxseed, "	3.25@3.2[illegible]

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

1867.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	...	...
Mar.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
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Apr.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
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May	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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June	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	...	...	...	...	...	...

1867.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
Aug.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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Oct.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Nov.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...

JOHN W. BOWEN ESQ., is a regularly authorized agent for this paper, and will visit our friends throughout the county, for the purpose of making collections and taking subscritions. We hope that his calls will be responded to in the proper spirit. We havesome $6,000 on our books, $1,000 of which we need very badly to pay a debt we owe in bank. In fact we must collect, and if mild measures will not answer our purpose, we will be compelled to resort to harsher ones. There are many persons who pay promptly. To such, thanks! There are more who do not. To such, duns, and finally *writs*. We desire to oppress no man. We are willing to be liberal to those who are in straitened circumstances. But if me do not heed our request to settle, if they treat our call for payment with contempt, they have no further claim upon our generosity. We have given away enough in our business to keep a small family five years. If we are to continue that sort of work, we want those who can pay to come forward and do it, and those who can't, to step up and settle. Of course, we don't refer to those who *do* pay. If this be not attended to *soon*, we will see whether "some things can't be done as well as others."

PURE POETRY.—We hold an innate and intense admiration for true poetry, and when it bubbles out from Holicen founts, we pursue it with real pleasure. The following verse is about the best we have warbled over for some time, particularly the pathos in line last;

Oh, never in the world beneath,
Or in the world above,
Did printer hear sweet sounds of bliss—
Dear tones of heavenly love—
More thrilling to his inmost soul,
As when, with kindly glance,
A patron says, "O bless your heart!
I'LL PAY YOU IN ADVANCE!"

SAVE YOUR OIL.—Put the wick into the lamp, and fill the latter about half full with coarse salt, and then put it in about an inch of oil, and it will be found that a great saving will be the result. The salt wastes gradually away during the burning, and must, therefore, be renewed from time to time. The light is purer and more brilliant than without the salt, and the wick requires no snuffing.

FREE TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Mr. Uniac, of Boston, the distinguished orator, will deliver, in the Court House, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, his celebrated Temperance lecture. Mr. Uniac, as a lecturer, is said to be equal, if not superior, to John B. Gough. Let the Court House be crowded, let the public generally attend, and they will hear the grandest display of eloquence to which they ever listened, free of charge.

LECTURE.—The Rev. S. Kepler will deliver a Lecture, in the Court House, on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst., for the benefit of the Bedford Cemetery Association. Subject: *The Power and Grandeur of Moral Principles as exemplified in the Statesmanship of Moses.*

LEGAL WEIGHTS.—Below will be found a correct table of the legal weights of grain, seeds, &c., per bushel. It may be of interest to many of our readers:—Wheat, 60 lbs.; Corn, 56 lbs.; Rye, 56 lbs.; Bran, 30 lbs.; Barley, 48 lbs.; Buckwheat, 48 lbs.; Oats, 20 lbs.; Beans, 60 lbs.; Cloverseed, 60 lbs.; Timothy Seed 45 lbs.; Dried Peaches, 33 lbs.; Dried Appies, 22 lbs.; Flaxseed, 56 lbs.

PRINTERS' DELIGHT.—This is an amusing trick in legerdemain, and can be admirably performed thus:—Take a sheet of note paper, fold it carefully, and enclose a bank note sufficiently large to pay up arrearages. Keep your eyes on the printer, and if you can detect a smile, the trick is a success. We hope some of our delinquents will try this trick.

BURNED TO DEATH.—The other week a little child of Mr. Jacob College, of Middie Woodberry tp., this county, was burned to death by its clothes taking fire. Mrs. College had just gone across the street to a neighbor's house, and when she returned, she found the child enveloped in the flames.

FICKLE FASHIONS.—The following illustrative incident occurred not very far from Bedford:—"Where are you going so fast, Mr. Brooks?" demanded Mr. Jones. "Home, sir, home; don't detain me; I have just bought my wife a new bonnet, and I must deliver it before the fashion changes."

Persons on whose judgment we can rely, and who have had ample opportunities for estimating, inform us, that we have not had as much snow at one time in thirty-five years, as fell during the month of January.

The very latest novelty out is a pair of ear gloves, a simple arrangement for protecting one's ears, from the cold. "What will the Yankees make next?" as the Frenchman remarked when he saw a monkey.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, *whose advertisements appear in the columns of* THE GAZETTE,) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Durborrow & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Keagy & J. H. Filler; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Meyers & Dickerson, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BOOTS AN SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

CLOTHING—I. Lippel, Berkstresser & Irvine, George Reimund, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker, Bedford, Pa.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Jr., Dr. W. W. Van Ormer, Bedford, Pa.

DRUGGIST—J. L. Lewis, Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. Rea; Mrs E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal, Miss M. Fetterly, Bedford. Pa.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blymyer & son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS—Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman. Bedford, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa.

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford, Pa.; Drs. W. W. Jamison and P. H. Pennsyl, Bloody Run, Pa., Dr. Geo. C. Douglas, Bedford, Pa.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
F. C. Reamer—private sale
T. H. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
C. N. Hickok, private sale.
Adolphus Ake, private sale.
Meyers & Dickerson, private sale.
John P. Reed, private sale.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.—B. McC. Blymyer & Co., Bedford, Pa.

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of "Notices, &c."

MARRIED.

HOLDERAUM—DIEHL—On Thursday, January 24, 1867, by Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. John Holderbaum and Miss Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph H. Diehl, all of Friend's Cove, this county.

GELLER—HILLEGAS—At the Lutheran Parsonage, Schellsburg, on the 20th ult., by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. G. W. Geller and Miss Sarah A. Hillegas, both of this county.

WISEL—SMITH—At the same place, by the same, Mr. G. C. Wisel and Miss Amanda Smith, both of St. Clair township, on the 7th inst.

KETRING—FEASTER—On the 6th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by the same, Mr. J. T. Ketring, of South Woodberry tp., and Miss Juliet R. Feaster, of Schellsburg.

DIED.

O'NEAL—In Friends Cove, December 24, 1866, Mary Virginia, daughter of Mr. Emanuel O'Neal, aged 8 years, 1 month and 26 days.

BLACK—On the 8th inst., in Bloody Run, James William, twin son of J. C. & Mary Black, aged 1 year, 8 months and fourteen days.

SMITH—Near Bedford, on the 6th day of February, 1867, George Henry, son of Emanuel Smith, aged 5 years, 5 months and 5 days.

New Advertisements.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

O. E. SHANNON,
feb15w3 Bedford, Pa.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, are requested to meet at the house of A. J. Snively, in the borough of Schellsburg, on the first Monday of March, between the house of twelve and one o'clock, to elect five Managers for the ensuing year.
feb15w3 A. E. SCHELL, Sec'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of Henry Whetstone, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
feb15w6 LEWIS HOWSARE, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Helen Hinton, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
HIRAM DAVIS, Adm'r,
feb15w6. St. Clair tp.

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(late of New York City,)
DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has loeated permanently in Bloody Run, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert full or partial sets of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved principles.
Teeth filled in a superior manner.
Teeth extracted without pain.
All operations warranted. feb15tf

THE AMERICAN COW-MILKING MACHINE.

THE GREATEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL INVENTION OF THE AGE.

Every prudent farmer shall have one.
Secure your OWN territory.
☞ Apply early at the office,
EXCHANGE BUILDING,
feb15w3 Harrisburg, Pa

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Martin Hoover, late of Liberty township, dec'd, will offer at public sale, upon the premises, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of MARCH, 1867, the following described real estate, viz:

No. 1. A messuage, being the mansion house and tract of land situate in the township of Liberty, in the county of Bedford, containing one hundred and eighty-two acres, more or less, well improved and well watered, adjoining lands of Samuel Harvey, Geo. F. Steel and others, and having thereon erected a SAW MILL with CHOPPING MILL attached, the saw-mill containing circular, lath and upright saws, and situate upon a good stream of water; there are also a turning-lathe and cider mill attached to the saw-mill. There are a tenant house, dry house and other outbuildings upon the premises. 150 acres are cleared and under fence, part of the farm being limestone soil. There are also a carpenter shop, blacksmith shop and a mill for grinding clay upon it.

No. 2. One tract of wood land situated in said township, containing six hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of decedent and others.

No. 3. One tract of land situated in said township, containing six hundred and thirty-two acres and thirty perches, more or less, 20 acres cleared, and having thereon a small orchard, adjoining lands of James Patton and others. Upon these two last tracts there is an almost unlimited quantity of excellent timber. The whole is well watered.

The above described real estate is pleasantly situated in a fine agricultural district, at the very head of railroad market, where all produce raised can be sold at the highest prices; and as the saw mill is one of the finest in the county, and there is a large quantity of valuable yellow pine and oak on the same, and the transportation to railroad is quite convenient, it is considered a valuable point for the manufacturing of lumber; besides there is an immense quantity of rock bark on the premises. It is believed that the lumber and bark capacity of the premises, alone, is worth all the money the property will sell for. The particular attention of farmers and lumbermen is invited; as the water-power is of great strength, the mill site is very valuable, and quite a profitable chopping business can now be done in addition to the manufacturing of lumber. The property is likely to sell at a very moderate price.

TERMS:—One half cash at the confirmation of the sale and the remainder in one year from that time.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day. GEORGE HOOVER.
JOHN H. DILLING,
feb15w4 Adm'rs of Martin Hoover, dec'd.

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article *we* use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities.

Legal Notices.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

GEORGE MARDORFF, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with said county, from January 4, A. D., 1866, to January 9, A. D., 1867.

TREASURER,	Dr.
To amount received from James B. Farquhar, Esq., late treasurer, as per receipts exhibited,	$8,298 24
To amount of tax received from collectors.	
Jacob A Nicodemus, Woodberry M.	1858 152 84
R D Barclay, Bedford borough,	1861 25 00
T M Lynch, Bedford borough,	1862 76 91
William Phillips, Bedford borough,	do 47 19
Philip Hariman, Cumb. Valley,	do 5 10
J R Durborrow, Woodberry M,	do 282 20
Jacob Fetter, Bedford township,	1863 561 11
U H Akers, Bedford borough,	1864 367 72
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run,	do 50 00
William Stuckey, Monroe,	do 114 70
Joseph Fisher, Providence W,	do 58 84
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair,	do 65 52
George Beegle, Union,	do 73 67
E F Kerr, Bedford borough,	1865 532 10
Henry Beegle, Union,	do 1366 82
John C Figard, Broad Top,	do 639 77
John C Black, Bloody Run,	do 115 00
Jacob Bowser, Colerain,	do 606 83
Archibald Blair, Cumberl'd Valley,	do 425 00
Henry Wertz, Harrison,	do 135 16
George Gardill, Juniata,	do 258 03
Michael Carpenter, Londonderry,	do 127 00
Samuel Harvey, Liberty,	do 83 58
Philip Snyder, Monroe,	do 19 64
David H Bowser, Napier,	do 519 09
P M Barton, Providence E.	do 239 37
George Baughman, Providence W,	do 55 33
Solomon Shrader, St. Clair,	do 569 56
Westley Perdew, Southampton,	do 172 91
N N Koons, Snake Spring,	do 113 44
Daniel Horn, Schellsburg,	do 100 00
Adolphus Ake, Union,	do 506 05
Solomon Barley, Woodberry M,	do 737 29
Samuel Crissman, Woodberry S,	do 1221 73
John C Figard, Broad Top,	1866 783 84
Jeremiah Thompson, Bloody Run,	do 200 00
Henry Hite, Cumberland Valley	do 350 00
Jacob Bowser, Colerain,	do 200 00
A W Shoemaker, Harrison,	do 185 00
James Fink, Hopewell,	do 282 00
Henry Horn, Juniata,	do 150 00
Jacob Evans, Londonderry,	do 300 00
John McLain, Liberty,	do 60 00
Jacob Fletcher, Monroe,	do 715 00
Henry Egolf, Napier,	do 347 00
Uriah Mellott, Providence, E,	do 105 00
John Kinsey, Schellsburg,	do 57 00
Moses Tewell, Southampton,	do 249 00
Solomon Barley, Woodberry M,	do 362 11
To amount received from Hucksters for Hucksters' license,	210 00
To money advanced from citizens of Napier and Harrison townships on bridge,	800 00
To money received from sales of estrays,	31 67
To money received on Treasurer's deeds,	26 00
To money received on lath sold at Court House,	2 75
To costs in commonw'h vs. S Amick et al,	32 30
To amount received on sale of unseated lands,	790 82
To amount received on bounty fund,	56 40
To sundry refunding checks,	331 20
Total charges,	$25,351 91

TREASURER,	Cr.
On sundry checks drawn by the commissioners, as follows, viz:	
Paid Petit Jurors, February term,	$452 34
Grand Jurors, do do	171 10
Petit Jurors, Special court,	449 90
Petit Jurors, September term,	336 88
Grand Jurors do do	142 10
Petit Jurors, November do	383 25
Grand Jurors, do do	142 39
Petit Jurors. May do	261 73
Grand Jurors, do do	127 59
Fox and wild cat scalps,	327 53
Isaac Kensinger, Jury Commissioner,	48 00
William Kirk, do do	48 00
J G Fisher, clerk do do	24 00
Tip-staves,	199 83
Talesmen,	99 22
Court-crier,	48 00
Assessors making assesment returns,	205 61
Constable's returns,	365 73
George Roades, Commissioner's salary,	238 00
Michael Wertz, do do	141 00
Michael Ritchey, do do	124 00
David Howsare, do do	16 00
J G Fisher, clerk to do	250 00
J Aldstadt, Sheriff, boarding prisoners,	1187 72
do conveying prisoners to Western Penitentiary,	692 00
do costs on comm'h cases,	78 98
do costs in commonwealth vs. John Hammond,	201 86
do costs in commonwealth vs John Stokenius	25 51
Metropolitan Insurance company,	90 50
John Harris arresting Walker alias Romdolf,	20 00
Expenses of Spring election,	241 04
do October election,	414 42
Charles Morwine, services as janitor, &c.,	72 00
John C Figard, money over paid on State tax,	110 53
Rupp, Shannon & co., chairs for court house	128 64
Jeremiah Thompson, repairing bridge at Bloody Run,	200 00
Jacob Lingenfelter, hauling stone, &c., for same,	50 00
O E Shannon, Esq., fees as Prothonotary,	150 00
G Blymyer & Son, bill of oils, paints, &c.	300 29
B McC Blymyer & co., bill of goods,	29 65
W G Perry, dockets for Prothonotary's office,	51 00
Meyers & Mengel, advertising and blank printing,	681 50
Durborrow & Lutz, advertising,	562 20
Dr John Compher, attendance on prisoners at jail,	6 00
Expenses of road views,	232 00
do bridge do	26 96
do do sales,	17 35
John and Joshua Mower, work done in repairing court house,	164 90
B W Garretson, building bridge at Egolf's	959 00
John G. Fisher, making out and distributing duplicates, attending bridge sales, and money paid for work at court house	71 00
William Beegle, bounty and interest,	29 67
A B Cramer, bill of goods,	25 58
Matting for court house, chandeliers, &c.,	150 33
B W Garretson, lumber for court house,	11 94
Wm Troutman, painting court house,	245 00
Bounty paid to soldiers under act of 1863,	335 39
S L Russell, overpaid on unseated lands,	112 84
Money overpaid on duplicates for which treasurer is charged,	224 53
James B Farquhar, money overpaid on militia fund,	499 75
Henry Nicodemus, costs on commonwealth cases,	35 51
George Mardorff, money paid for slate roof	545 08
John Sill, interest on note,	60 00
George W Gibbony, bridge at Stonerstown,	500 00
J W Tate, money wrongly paid on deed,	44 53
Revenue stamps and postage for commissioner's office,	46 43
S L Russell, services at Harrisburg,	40 00
Wood and coal for public buildings,	180 98
Henry Nicodemus, money wrongly paid on treasurer's deed,	32 37
Stationery for commissioner's office,	40 31
John Aldstadt, bill of goods for jail	160 93
Tobias Boor, building bridge in Cumberland Valley,	200 00
Jacob A Sieck and Adam Diehl, coal and wood for jail,	109 90
Costs paid to justices and constables in commonwealth cases	127 19
George Mardorff, advertising unseated lands,	41 00
Wm Hartley, oils, paints, nails, &c.,	446 39
George Blackburn, building bridge at Statler's	630 36
Lath, lime, and hauling sand for court house,	58 20
John Aldstadt, costs in commonwealth cases,	1033 92
John Aldstadt, costs in commonwealth vs. Wertz & May,	44 38
R Leo, book-case and chairs for court house,	32 80
Williams, Orne & co., window shades and carpet	138 47
Henry Nicodemus, examining dockets and swearing assessors,	42 50
Castleton Ake, building bridge at Mowry's,	1105 00
Simon Nycum, plank on bridge in East Providence township,	18 90
Hartley & Metzger, freight on slate,	81 00
Lumber for repairing court house,	72 12
Matthew Spidle, painting court house,	208 12
Isaac Mengel, freight on chairs,	22 20
Daniel Miller, plastering court house,	105 25
Work in repairing, roofing and whitewashing court house,	162 80
Jacob Semler, hobbling prisoners,	4 00
Isaac Mengel, meals furnished jurors,	48 00
O E Shannon, for having dockets bound in Prothonotary's office,	20 00
Philip Little, hauling slate from Mount Dallas,	30 04
Advertising horse thieves,	285 70
Mary Norris, scrubbing offices in court house,	36 50
William Keyser, bridge order,	500 00
James H Moorhead, repairing bridge at Wisegarver's,	95 00
Harry Drollinger, Hopewell bridge,	51 10
George Mardorff, treasurer's deed to commissioners,	54 37
Conrad Feaster, building bridge at Shawnee Run,	80 00
Special election in Saxton borough,	10 50
David Brown, on Blackburn's order,	10 80
Michael reed, Esq., bridge plans,	6 00
O E Shannon, fees as prothonotary,	120 00
Treasurer's salary,	300 00
Revenue stamps and postage,	30 00
Allowance on old account,	10 00
Expenses on sales of unseated lands,	40 00
Bank note detector,	1 50
Certified copy of huckster's law,	1 50
Huckster's blanks,	7 00
Auditors and clerk,	100 00
Chas Merwine, attending auditors,	6 00
Total credits,	$21,247 66

Legal Notices.

Charges,	$25,351 91	
Credits,	21,247 66	
Balance in county treasury,	$4,104 25	

Moneys due and owing to Bedford County from Collectors, and others, for 1866 and previous years.

From Collectors:		*County:*	*State:*
John A Osborn, Broad Top,	1857,	106 69	76 01
Lemuel Evans, do do	1858,	289 67	230 46
John C Morgart, C. Valley,	do	89 23	100 00
Aaron Reed, Woodberry S.	1863,	750 40	
Samuel Beckley, St Clair,	1864,	94 00	7 50
S M Bender, Bloody Run,	1864,	25 00	
J C Black, do do	1865,		23 84
Arch. Blair, C Valley,	do	174 00	64 98
Henry Wertz, Harrison,	do	138 41	
Westley Perdew, Southamp'n,	do	368 41	67 20
Sam Crissman, Woodberry S,	do	10 16	
E F Kerr, Bedford borough.	1866,	1064 19	163 02
Hen. Moses, Bedford tp.,	do	1793 68	230 00
J C Figart. Broad Top,	do	1264 79	163 24
Jer. Thompson, Bloody Run,	do	177 70	43 36
Jacob Bowser, Colerain,	do	935 00	557 06
Henry Hite, C. Valley,	do	750 11	134 71
A W Shoemaker, Harrison,	do	295 39	42 91
James Fink, Hopewell,	do	300 22	25 94
Jacob Evans, Londonderry,	do	491 03	79 12
John McLain, Liberty,	do	462 66	43 16
Jacob Fletcher, Monroe,	do	128 82	54 17
Henry Egolf, Napier,	do	826 43	112 49
Uriah Mellott, Providence E.	do	485 17	31 22
J H H Sparks, do W.	do	465 81	224 81
John Kemery, Schellsburg,	do	184 87	42 98
Wm Grisinger. Snake Spring,	do	718 26	167 53
Moses Tewell, Southampton,	do	414 35	67 61
Henry F Smith. St. Clair,	do	1377 92	51 72
Henry Corle, Union,	do	959 97	227 17
Sol. Barley, Woodberry M.	do	1741 95	179 76
M Brumbaugh, do S.	do	1848 16	291 98
To amount due from former treasurers:			
A J Sanson, late treasurer,		100 00	
J B Farquhar, do		927 82	
Jacob D Fetter, mistake in acc't,		60 84	
		$20,577.41	$3,991.29

Moneys due and owed by Bedford County.

The county of Bedford owes John Sill, on note,	$2000 00
The State claims from Bedford county, on account, half mill tax on real estate and fine, under act of 1865, about	$8000 00

Treasurer,	Dr.
To militia tax received from collectors,	$102 00

Treasurer,	Cr.	
To amount paid for assessing and making out duplicates and rolls of militia,	80 00	
Balance in treasury,		$22 00

Bedford County, SS.

The undersigned, Auditors of said county, do certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts of George Mardorff, Treasurer of said county, for the year A. D., 1866, as contained in the foregoing statements, and that we have examined the foregoing accounts of money due to and owed by said county, and that we have found the same to be correct.

Witness our hands, this 9th day of January, 1867.
DAVID EVANS.
JAMES MATTINGLY,
JOHN D. LUCAS,
Attest—E. F. KERR, Clerk. Auditors.

To the Auditor General of Pennsylvania:

GEORGE MARDORFF, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from January 4, 1866, to January 9 1867.

Treasurer,	Dr.
To amount received from collectors of taxes for 1866 and previous years,	$5965 66

Treasurer,	Cr.	
By receipt of State Treasurer, dated March 2, 1866,	$3000 00	
do do Aug't 3, 1866,	2500 00	
do do Oct'r 2, 1866,	4000 00	
do do Jan'y 3, 1867,	1550 50	
Associate Judges' salary, as per receipt, dated January 3, 1867,	439 50	
Treasurer's per centage,	115 00	
Credits,	$11,615 00	
Charges,	8,649 34	
		$2,649 34

Merchants' Licenses.

Treasurer,	Dr.
To aggregate amount of mercantile license for the year 1866,	$837 00

Treasurer,	Cr.	
By Treasurer's commission,	$41 85	
Durborrow & Lutz, advertising list of retailers,	13 70	
Meyers & Mengel, do	13 70	
		$69 25
Amount due State,		$767 75

Tavern Licenses.

Treasurer,	Dr.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1866,	$805 00

Treasurer,	Cr.	
By Treasurer's per centage,	40 25	
Balance due State,		$764 75

Eating Houses.

Treasurer,	Dr.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1866,	$100 00

Treasurer,	Cr.	
By per centage to Treasurer,	5 00	
Amount due State,		$95 00

Banking Houses.

Treasurer,	Dr.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1866,	$20 00

Treasurer,	Cr.	
By Treasurer's per centage,	1 00	
Balance due State,		$19 00

Distilleries.

Treasurer,	Dr.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1866,	$45 00

Treasurer,	Cr.	
By per centage to Treasurer,	2 25	
Amount due State,		$42 75

Bedford County, SS.

The undersigned, Auditors of said county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts between George Mardorff, Esq., Treasurer of said county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements, Witness our hands, this 9th day of January, A. D., 1867.
DAVID EVANS,
JAMES MATTINGLY,
JOHN D. LUCAS,
Attest—E. F. KERR, Clerk. Auditors.
feb8w4

TRIAL LIST for SPECIAL COURT on the 18th day of February, 1867.

Martin Cordel	vs. Paul Fouse.
Jac H Longenecker	vs Jos M Shoenfelt.
Sam'l Strayer, et al	vs Chas Maddan.
Sam'l Clark	vs Wm Sleek.
Pius Little's adm'r	vs Jno W. Beeler's adm'r.
Bloody Run Sch. Dist.	vs W Providence Sch Dis.
T W Blackburn s ex'r	vs John Hull et al.
H & B Railroad	vs W T Daugherty.
Same	vs Sam'l Carn's adm'r.
Same	vs Jno G Clark.
Same	vs Jno W. Crissman.
Sam'l S Fluck	vs Rich Langdon.
C Fackler & Sons	vs Geo Roades et al
Cornelius Devore	vs Wm B Huffman.
Mary Potts	vs Anth. Smith and wife.
Mardara & Spang	vs Eversole
Martin Cordel	vs David Byers
Fluck & Wharton	vs Homer Neice.
Jacob Steckenins	vs Sophia Lutzgazelle.

Certified, January 21st, 1867.
jan25w4 O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Sophia McFarland, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate, will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
feb.8w6 DANIEL McFARLAND, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of William Frazier, late of Juniata township, dec'd.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them duly authenticated for settlement.
jan18w6 JAMES W. FRAZIER, Adm'r.

ACCOUNT IN LUNACY.—The account of Henry B. Walter, committee of Samuel Walter, a Lunatic, now deceased, will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, on the 19th day of February next, for confirmation.
jan25w4 O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

Fancy Stores.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY has just returned from the East with a fine stock of

MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS,

and has now opened a handsome variety of WINTER BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c., of the very latest styles. Also, a variety of

DRESS GOODS,

French Merinos, plaid wool deLaines, Alpacas, Muslin deLaines, Ginghams, Calicos, Canton Flannel, Frannells, Opera and plaid Flannels. Cloths for coats and sacks, Ladies' and Children's FURS, Sacks, Coats, Cloaks and Shawls; Breakfast Shawls Sontags, Woolen Hoods, &c.; Balmoral and Hoop SKIRTS, and Corsets; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES, Ladies' buckskin Gauntlets, cloth and fleece-lined Gloves, for ladies and children; Lace and Crape VEILS, Barege and Grenadine for Veils. Pocket Handkerchiefs. Neck-Ties, Combs, Brushes, Soaps. PERFUMERY, Eureka Hair Restorative. Mrs. Hill's Hair Restorative. DRESS TRIMMINGS, WIGANS AND BUTTONS. Also, all kinds of Notions and Toys. Also, the very best made and finest Ladies

Hotel.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April 15, '64.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public.—The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.

may25,'66.-tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that they have leased the above named hotel for a term of years. The house is delightfully situated, convenient to the Penna. Railroad Depot and well arranged and adapted for a public hotel. The proprietors intend that their table shall not be second to that of any country hotel, and their bar will always be provided with the choicest liquors. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. FEE & AULTZ.

Huntingdon, Pa., Jan 4, 1867.—1y.

UNION HOTEL,
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

May 9, '62.

WEAVER HOTEL, *St. Clairsville, Pa.*—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has leased the hotel lately kept by Mr. S. Crissman, St Clairsville, Pa., where he will accommodate all who may favor him with their custom. HENRY WEAVER.

jun8.-3m.

JACKSON HOTEL,
Railroad Street,
HUNTINGDON, Pa.
C. SNELL.
apr.13,'66. Proprietor.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents every where to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years.—Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements*, and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment.* Circulars *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ills. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

$90 A MONTH! Agents wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons owing accounts or notes to said firm will please call and settle immediately, as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection. J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '66.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother, wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits, and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months. J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '66.

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump
well adapted to this
climate

☞ Persons in need of a
GOOD PUMP,
will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg

Aug. 1, '65—1y

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
NEW FALL STYLES.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS, and WINDOW SHADES,
Corner FOURTH & MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B. Always in Store, a large Stock of
oct 5-3m* LINEN & OIL SHADES.

WANTED, AGENTS!!—Great chance for Agents in every county of our glorious Union, to sell our Maps, Charts and Photographs. Good Agents are making $200 a month. New charts issued monthly. Everybody will find this a respectable and profitable business, as we offer large inducements. Send for circular and particulars. Address
HAASIS & LUBRECHT,
Publishers of popular Maps, Charts, etc.,
nov2w2 108 Liberty St., New York.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Has a large Stock of fine
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE and
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Suitable for Holiday and Bridal PRESENTS.
nov.16.—m2.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR THE MOST POPULAR
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Oct 20, 1865.

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I will pay to any Doctor or member of the Medical Fraternity, the sum of $100 for any Compound that possesses more medicinal virtues and curative powers than Mishler's Herb Bitters.

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may11.—1y.

MISHLER'S BITTERS
WILL
CURE ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN!

Diseases of the skin are numerous and, with but one or two exceptions, may all be traced to impurity of the blood. In many persons this impurity is born in the system; while others acquire it through improper treatment of scores of diseases. Under this head may be classed—

1st, Scrofula.—This disease is hereditary and is transmitted from generation to generation It is caused by a transgression of the laws of nature, both moral and physical; in other words, it is caused by *vice*. Acting as a latent poison, it reduces the vitality of the blood, and weakens the depurating organs, so that they fail to discharge or cast out the impurities that are continually generating in the system. A person physically pure acquires gonorhœa, or some other secret disease; he undergoes a course of mercury, the disease is dried up, and the patient pronounced well. Vain delusion. The complaint is not cured, its channel is only diverted. Instead of making its appearance outwardly, it acts on the internal organs, and scrofula, which is bequeathed from father to son, is the result. Many persons who are perfectly free from all immorality and vice are afflicted with scrofula. They are suffering for the sins of their fathers and laboring under the curse inscribed inscribed in the Book of Books. "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

To cure this dreadful complaint it is necessary that the blood should be thoroughly purified, all the organs of the body brought into a healthy state of action, and the system braced up and strengthened by invigorating tonics. Look at the articles used in compounding Mishler's Bitters; see the array of purifying and invigorating medicaments, and say whether there is an article in the whole list of medicines that equals it. We here emphatically assert, without fear of contradiction, that

Mishler's Bitters will Cure all kinds of Scrofulous Diseases.

It purifies the blood, it strengthens the internal organs and aids them to perform their natural functions, it is a stimulant and a tonic and it will cure Scrofula.

2d, Running Sores and Ulcers.—Running sores and ulcers invariably indicate a scrofulous taint. They are caused by the efforts of nature to discharge the impurities of the blood. Many persons afflicted with running sores and ulcers succeeded in drying them up and think they are cured when the skin grows over the sore. They are, however, "but making bad worse," for the impurities that were discharged from the system through the medium of the sore now act internally and cause innumerable diseases and often death. The only true and sure cure for all running sores and ulcers is Mishler's Bitters, a continued and persevering use of which will most certainly effect a *permanent cure.*

3d, Salt Rheum.—Salt Rheum is a vague, indefinite, though, popular term given to almost all the non-febrile eruptions of the skin which afflict adults. It is generally an eruption of vesicles in small, distinct ulcers, accompanied with a smarting, tingling sensation, with a tendency to creep or spread over the adjoining surface. Mishler's bitters are a sure cure for this disease.

4th. Pimples and Blotches.—Pimples and Blotches on the skin are always a sure sign of impure blood. Although never dangerous, except in cases of carbuncles, they are very disagreeable.—Often we will see the most handsome features rendered hideous by great blotches and pimples, and instead of the pleasing look which should irradiate the human face we see nothing but disgusting corruption; for pimples and blotches are nothing but the corrupt accumulations of the system expelled through the medium of the skin. The use of Mishler's Bitters will force these corruptions to be discharged through the natural channels, and thus cures all kinds of pimples and blotches. Ladies who desire a fair complection, free from pimples should bear this fact in mind.

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Publications.

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Pop. Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
Saturday Review,	Fraser's Magazine,
Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
Westminster Review,	Chambers' Journal,
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the peer of Cooper and Irving, taking the reader back to the birth of the American principle of government, and introducing him to the rebels of 1776. John Esten Cooke, Esq., of Virginia, author of "Surry of Eagle's Nest," &c., &c., will furnish a series of graphic sketches, entitled "The Battles of Virginia," while our present corps of contributors, with some new ones, will continue to furnish articles, making the Magazine second to none in point of literary attraction and ability.—Politically, The Old Guard will stand in the future as in the past, faithfully guarding the Constitution as it came from the hands of Washington, without acquiescing in any of the subversions, under the title of "amendments." It will be continued upon the grand idea that "all is not lost," while virtue and intelligence remain with any portion of the people.

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FROM THE
LARGEST
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
IN THE WORLD.

I am acquainted with H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN,
(Firm of Powers & Weightman,)
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

[*From the Philad'a Evening Bulletin, Mar.*, 10.]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success, in New York, of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 230 feet deep, and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his Office and Laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

The proprietor has been induced to make this statement from the fact that his remedies, although advertised, are

GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

And, knowing that the intelligent refrain from using any thing pertaining to Quackery, or the Patent Medicine order—most of which are prepared by self-styled Doctors, who are too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations.

THESE PARTIES RESORT

to various means of effecting sales, such as copying parts of advertisements of popular remedies, and finishing with certificates.

The Science of Medicine stands SIMPLE, PURE, and MAJESTIC,—having Fact for its Basis, Induction for its Pillar, Truth alone for its Capital.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Health is most important; and the afflicted should not use an advertised remedy, unless its contents or ingredients are known to others besides the manufacturer, or until they are satisfied of the qualifications of the party so offering.

HELMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
AND IMPROVED ROSE WATER.
Established upwards of 16 years.

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse
594 *Broadway, New York;*

And HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 *South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Oct. 20,'65.-1y.

Miscellaneous.

1867.—"THE WORLD."—1867.

The attention of the public is invited to the claims of "The World" as one of the leading public journals of the country. It is the chief organ of the Democratic Party of the United States, and the foremost advocate of the immediate restoration of the Union. Its highest merits consists in its character as an enterprising and trustworthy newspaper.

The next year bids fair to be a more critical one in the history of our free institutions than even any eventful ones that have preceded it. The first requsite for an intelligent judgment of public affairs is a full and authentic account of facts as they transpire. These THE WORLD always aims to give with conscientious accuracy, and with equal fullness and fidelity, whether they make for or against its own views of public policy. Prompt activity in spreading before its readers every kind of news in which any part of the public takes an interst, is the first duty of a newspaper, and the facilities of THE WORLD for discharging this obligation are unsurpassed by those of any journal in the United States. Whatever else it may fail in, it certainly will not fail to furnish the news, nor to supply it with such promptitude, spirit, freshness, abundance, variety, accuracy and candor, that no class of readers can miss anything of interest which they wish to find. THE WORLD will publish documents and arguments prepared by political foes just as freely as those prepared by political friends; making its own comments on them, of course, but never suppressing or garbling them because they are calculated to damage its own party. Adverse arguments, which it cannot refute, it is content to leave to make their full impression. THE WORLD adopts this rule because it believes no other is honest; because it conceives that its first duty to its readers is to keep them thoroughly informed on every passing subject of importance. In politics, THE WORLD will continue to be the bold advocate of a Liberal, Progressive Democracy. The unflinching champion of Freedom, Justice, Order and